

RAWMARSH
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Annual Reports

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER,

SANITARY INSPECTOR,

AND

CANAL BOATS INSPECTOR,

FOR THE YEAR 1925.



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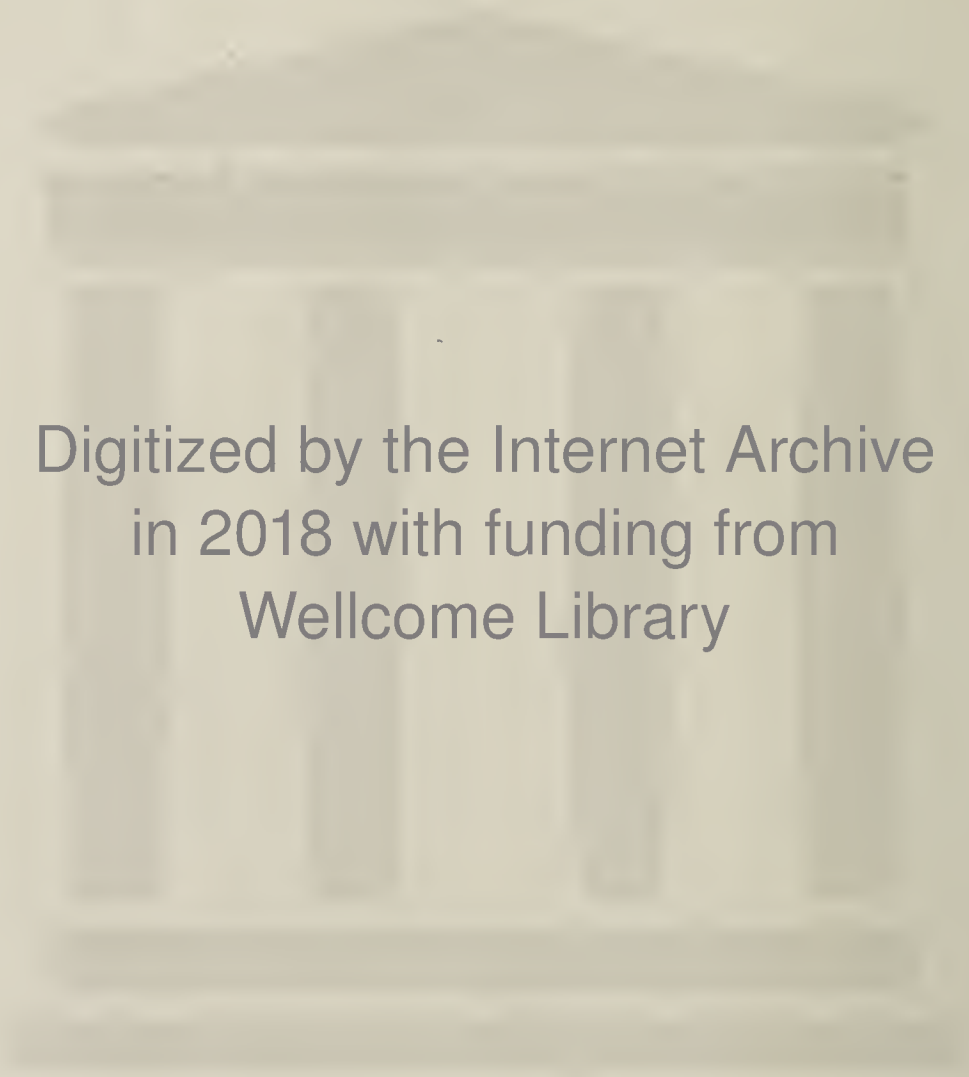
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CANAL BOATS INSPECTOR,

FOR THE YEAR 1925.



ROTHERHAM:
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Rawmarsh Urban District Council.



ANNUAL REPORT

For the Year 1925.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit for your consideration my Annual Report on the health of your district. This is a five-yearly report, and to some extent gives a review of the health of the district during the last five years. It is termed by the Ministry a "Survey Report."

In the year 1921, the Rotherham Extension Bill, which had for its object the incorporation of your district with Rotherham, was thrown out by a Parliamentary Committee of the House of Commons.

The principal feature of the period has been the building of a large number of new houses under the various housing acts. A survey of the district made by the late Sanitary Inspector and myself previous to 1921 showed that there was a lamentable amount of overerowing, and that the condition of many of the existing houses was not what it should be. This has to a considerable extent been remedied, though there is still room for improvement, and more houses are still required. A great deal of extra work has been thrown on the Sanitary Department by the various regulations with regard to milk, tuberculosis in cattle and inspection of carcasses in slaughter-houses.

The social side of work has not been neglected ; a playing ground has been acquired in Parkgate, and bowling, golf, tennis, and children's amusements have been encouraged in your park at Roschill. The conversion of privies and ashpits to W.C.'s and sanitary bins continues at a fairly satisfactory rate. The year has been rather a favourable one in some respects, and the death-rate is quite a favourable figure. In the first two months of the year there was a prevalence of Influenza, when the weather was cold and wet, with little snow or frost. The latter part of the year was marred by a widespread epidemic of smallpox, which fortunately was not of a very severe type.

The weather throughout the winter was characterized by an absence of cold and frost in the early part of the year, and by a considerable amount of frost and snow in the latter part of the year. There is still a large number of notifications of Tuberculosis, a subject on which I commented in last year's report.

The population for the year is estimated at 18,650, an increase of 150 on the previous year. The natural increase by excess of births over deaths would be 233. Whooping Cough, Tuberculosis and diseases of the respiratory tract form a considerable percentage of the causes of death, 64 out of 204, or over 30% of the total deaths. However, the death-rate is not a high one, though, of course, there is always room for improvement in that direction. It is nearly one per thousand less than in 1924.

The death-rate is lower than that recorded by the Registrar-General for England and Wales, and also for County Boroughs and the smaller towns, whilst the birth-rate is still considerably in excess of that of the country generally. For various reasons, trade, etc., there is still an exodus of people according to the estimates, though the actual amount can only be accurately determined by a census calculated on the deaths registered in the district. The rate is 8.25 per 1000 inhabitants, against 9.78 in 1924, and 8.70 in 1923. This is a record for the district. The corrected death-rate, which includes deaths of people belonging to the parish in institutions and districts outside the parish, is 10.93 per 1000 inhabitants, against 11.89 in 1924 and 10.92 in 1923. The birth-rate for births registered locally is 22.35 per 1000 inhabitants, and the corrected rate is 23.43 against 23.62 in 1924 and 22.44 in 1923. The corresponding figures for England and Wales are given in a later table. Influenza prevailed in January and February in epidemic form, the weather was cold and stormy. The largest number of deaths occurred in January, and the smallest number in October. The first quarter gave the largest number, and the 3rd and 4th the least. Work amongst the people was better, and no strikes occurred during the year.

Infantile mortality shows an increase both in rate and numbers. Diarrhoea mortality shows an improvement and compares favourably with the rest of the country. There was a period of bright sunshine with considerable warmth in May, June and July.

POPULATION.

1921 (Census)	18240
1922	18400
1923	18490
1924	18500
1925	18650



The population is slowly increasing.

The Queens' Nursing Association continued to do good work, and I consider that there are few districts so well cared for in the way of good nursing. There are five nurses whose whole time is devoted to midwifery and general nursing. The County Authority took over the Child Welfare work under their direct control and put two whole time nurses to work at Child Welfare and Health Visiting; so that there are seven nurses in the district, all trying their best to improve the health of the district and to stimulate interest in public health.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The principal zymotic diseases show a smaller death-rate than in 1924, the rate per 1000 inhabitants being 0.26, against 0.32 in 1924, 0.70 in 1923, 0.97 in 1922 and 0.38 in 1921.

The chief causes of death were Whooping Cough and Diphtheria. Whooping cough was prevalent for some time in the earlier part of the year, as also was Scarlet Fever. These zymotic deaths form 2.4 per cent. of the total deaths, against 2.72 per cent. in 1924, 6.43 per cent. in 1923, and 9.04 per cent. in 1922. The figures include deaths due to Enteric Fever, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Smallpox and Erysipelas, but not Infantile Diarrhoea, Influenza, Tuberculosis or Puerperal Fever.

Diarrhoea under two years of age was the cause of 4 deaths, against 9 in 1924, 3 in 1923, one in 1922, and 12 in 1921. The mortality rate was 1.96 per cent. of the total deaths against 4.09 per cent. in 1924, and 1.48 per cent. in 1923. The rate per 1000 births was 9.1 against 20.5 in 1924, and compares favourably with

8.4 for England and Wales and 10.6 for the smaller towns. This is important in relation to cleanliness of yards and houses and pure milk.

HOUSES.

In 1925 one hundred and six new houses were certified and completed, 100 being built by yourselves on the Haugh Road site, three on the Haugh Road site by private owners and 3 bungalows elsewhere by private owners. The demand for these new houses is still great and many cases of overcrowding are still being brought to my notice ; some of these cases are very gross. The houses were of the parlour type.

Four hundred and seventeen births were registered in the district, and twenty more were credited to the district by the Registrar-General from other districts, a total of 437 (234 males and 203 females) against 437 in 1924, 415 in 1923, 440 in 1922 and 487 in 1921. In 1920 the number of births was 587, a striking contrast with 1925 and its larger population. The birth-rate per 1000 inhabitants is 23.43, against 23.62 in 1924, 22.44 in 1923, 24.23 in 1922 and 26.69 in 1921.

The mortality of infants under one year of age is greater than in 1924, and the actual number of deaths is greater ; the rate compares quite unfavourably with that of the rest of the country. Fifty infants died, and of these 9 died in institutions outside the district. The infantile mortality rate is calculated on the ratio of the number of deaths under one year of age to every 1000 births, and is this year 114, against 91 in 1924, 96 in 1923, 89 in 1922, and 121 in 1921. A considerable number of the deaths took place within a few days of birth, 29 out of the 50 were due to Prematurity and congenital weakness, Bronchitis and Pneumonia accounted for six of the deaths and Syphilis for three. The rate for England and Wales is 75, so that there is great room for improvement. Nineteen illegitimate births were registered during the year, 11 males and 8 females, and 6 illegitimate infants under one year of age died, which gives a mortality rate of 315 per 1000 illegitimate births.

One hundred and fifty-seven deaths were registered in the district, and of these three were transferred to other districts, whilst 50 were transferred from other districts or institutions to yours, giving a net total of 204 deaths (118 males and 86 females). Twenty-three deaths were the subject of coroner's enquiries, and of these twelve were of deaths occurring in the district and eleven of deaths outside the district. They represented 11.2 per cent. of the corrected deaths ; 24.5 per cent of the corrected deaths occurred in institutions and districts outside the district, against 17.72 per cent. in 1924, 20.29 per cent. in 1923 and 19.59 per cent. in 1922. All deaths were duly certified.

The causes of Infantile deaths are as under, and for comparison I give the figures for the preceeding 4 years :

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Injury at Birth	0 ..	1 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0
Syphilis	1 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	3
Laryngitis	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0
Accidental Overlaying	0 ..	1 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0
Measles	0 ..	7 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0
Scarlet Fever	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0
Whooping Cough	1 ..	0 ..	4 ..	0 ..	0
Diarrhoea	10 ..	1 ..	0 ..	6 ..	3
Jaundice	1 ..	1 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0
Diphtheria	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0
Gastritis	0 ..	0 ..	..	0 ..	0
Premature Birth	20 ..	7 ..	20	9 ..	10
Congenital Defects	0 ..	2 ..		8 ..	19
Wasting Defects	9 ..	2 ..		2 ..	2
Atelectasis	2 ..	1 ..	1 ..	3 ..	0
Want of Attention at Birth	0 ..	0 ..	1 ..	1 ..	0
Infanticide	0 ..	0 ..	1 ..	0 ..	0
Meningitis, non-Tuber	0 ..	1 ..	0 ..	0 ..	1
Tubercular Diseases	1 ..	0 ..	1 ..	0 ..	3
Meningitis, Tuber	0 ..	2 ..	0 ..	1 ..	0
Erysipelas	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0
Convulsions	1 ..	1 ..	2 ..	3 ..	2
Bronchitis	5 ..	4 ..	2 ..	2 ..	3
Pneumonia	3 ..	6 ..	7 ..	4 ..	3
Influenza	2 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0 ..	0
All other causes	3 ..	3 ..	1 ..	1 ..	1
	59	40	40	40	50

The Child Welfare Centre opened and carried on under the supervision of the West Riding Authority was attended by my late partner, Dr. McDonald and by Dr. Jago. The work was carried on by the Queen's nurses of your own distriet, but during the previous year this work and the health visiting were transferred to two whole time nurses directly under the supervision of the West Riding Authority. One of the reasons was that the attendance of mothers and children was not up to the average, and that suffieient interest was not taken in the work of the centre. I have no continuous reports of the work done since the transfer took place. The Centre is carried on in the same building as before, in Ashwood Road. Garments are made and general instructions are given to mothers. Glaxo, Robiline, Almata, etc., are obtainable.

A School Medieal Officer appointed by the West Riding Authority visits the schools and examines the children.

Rawmarsh Urban District is divided into two sub-divisions, *viz.*, Rawmarsh and Parkgate. This division is not altogether an artifieial one, and corresponds more or less with the postal division, but not with the old ecclesiastical parishes.

Rawmarsh is taken to be from the Parish Church northwards ; all below the Church, including Church Street, is included in Parkgate.

Rawmarsh is altogether on a higher elevation than Parkgate, and spreads out in a north north-easterly direction from the Parish Church. The houses are somewhat scattered, and nowhere can it be said to be unduly built on. There is a layer of gravel and sandstone in the higher parts, but in the lower parts (about Meadow Works) and in the New Isolation Hospital Field there is a heavy clay soil. Gravel and sandstone predominate. The drainage of Rawmarsh, with the exception of the outlying village of Upper Haugh, Stubbin, goes direct to the Sewage Works.

Parkgate extends in a southerly direction, with a rapid slope from the Parish Church. Most of it lies very low, and there is a heavy clay sub-soil. To a very small extent the clay has been removed and soil substituted. The drainage is a matter of some difficulty, and many complaints have for years been made of flooding cellars, etc., during heavy rains. All the sewage is collected into a tank at Aldwarke, when it is pumped to the Sewage Works. To obviate flooding of cellars and yards a storm water sewer has been constructed to relieve the former foul sewers. These carry the storm water into a dyke which skirts the lower part of Parkgate, and which forms the boundary between it and Greasbro' Parish, and also to sewer along Dilk's Road.

Further improvements are contemplated in the drainage of the more southerly parts of Parkgate, but in my opinion it is inadvisable to encourage the building of dwelling-houses in this area ; it should be rather reserved for industrial purposes. The principal industries are coal mining, iron and steel works, basic slag, coke and benzol works in Greasbro' District.

TABLE 1.

	Rawmarsh	Parkgate.	Whole Parish.
Acreage, 1891	—	—	2549
Acreage, 1909	—	—	2549
Number of houses built and occupied during 1925	106	0	106
Number of houses occupied at the end of 1925	1853	2056	3909
Population at Census, 1911	7087	10103	17190
Houses pulled down or closed	1	0	1
Population estimated to the middle of 1924	8238	10262	18500
Population estimated to the middle of 1925	8388	10262	18650

RATEABLE VALUE OF RAWMARSH.

Rate made November 23rd, 1921.

	£	s.	d.
For Poor Rate Purposes	£92323	1	9
Assessable Value for Gen. Dis. Rate purposes, full Rate- able Value over £10 .. '	59666	10	6
One fourth on land	2205	19	7
On Cottage Property, owners charged on half Rateable Value, £10 or under	11916	6	3
	£73788	16	4

A Penny Rate should realise £307 0 0.

TABLE 11.

Showing the Births and Birth-rate for the year for each District and for the whole Parish.

District.	Popula- tion.	Births.			Birth Rate per 1000 per annum.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
Rawmarsh	8388	122	91	213	25.39
Parkgate.....	10262	112	112	224	21.82
Whole Parish	18650	234	203	437	23.43

TABLE III.

Showing the Births and Birth-rate for the Parish for each Quarter and for the whole Year.

Quarter.						Births.	Birth Rate per 1000 per annum.
First Quarter	..	..	..	..	..	97	20.80
Second	„	..	..	..	..	139	29.81
Third	„	..	..	..	..	92	19.73
Fourth	„	..	..	..	..	109	23.37
Whole Year ..	..	..	..	..	..	437	23.43

TABLE IV.

Showing the Deaths and Death-rate for the year for each District and for the whole Parish, 1923.

District.	Popula- tion.	DEATHS.			Death rate per 1000 per annum.
		Males.	Females.	Totals.	
Rawmarsh ..	8388	47	43	90	10.72
Parkgate ..	10262	73	41	114	11.10
Whole Parish	18650	120	84	204	10.93

Showing the Deaths and Death-rate for the Parish for each quarter and for the whole year.

Quarter.	Deaths.	Death rate per 1000 per annum.
First Quarter	60	12.92
Second Quarter.....	50	10.72
Third Quarter	47	10.08
Fourth Quarter.....	47	10.08
Whole Year	204	10.93

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS PULMONALIS DURING THE YEARS 1916 TO 1925.

					Rawmarsh.	Parkgate.			Total.
1916	..	..	..	..	6	..	11	..	17
1917	..	..	..	..	9	..	12	..	21
1918	..	..	..	..	9	..	11	..	20
1919	..	..	..	..	10	..	11	..	21
1920	..	..	..	..	4	..	6	..	10
1921	..	..	..	..	9	..	8	..	17
1922	..	..	..	..	6	..	8	..	14
1923	..	..	..	..	0	..	11	..	11
1924	..	..	..	..	5	..	15	..	20
1925	..	..	..	..	9	..	6	..	15
					—		—		—
					67		99		166
					—		—		—
Average per year			..	..	6.70		9.90		16.60
					—		—		—

DEATHS FROM OTHER TUBERCULAR DISEASE.

					Rawmarsh.	Parkgate.		Total.	
1916	4	..	10	..	14
1917	5	..	5	..	10
1918	8	..	4	..	12
1919	1	..	2	..	3
1920	4	..	5	..	9
1921	4	..	2	..	6
1922	2	..	3	..	5
1923	2	..	4	..	6
1924	5	..	6	..	11
1925	6	..	4	..	10
					<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
					41	..	45	..	86
					<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
An average of	4.10		4.50		8.60
					<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

Three of the cases of Phthisis died in other districts, and four of other forms of Tuberculosis.

TABLE X.

Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1925.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1925, while those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1924. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns).

	Birth-rate per 1000 Total Pop-ulation.	Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Population.								Rate per 1000 Births.		Percentage of Total Deaths.			
		All causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 Years.	Total Deaths under One Year.	Causes of Death Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners	Inquest cases.	Uncertified Causes of death.
England and Wales	18.3	12.2	0.01	0.00	0.13	0.03	0.15	0.07	0.32	0.47	8.4	75	92.1	6.9	1.0
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	18.8	12.2	0.01	0.00	0.17	0.03	0.18	0.09	0.30	0.43	10.8	79	92.1	7.3	0.6
157 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000—50,000	18.3	12.2	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.02	0.14	0.06	0.31	0.38	7.6	74	93.0	5.9	1.1
London	18.0	11.7	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.19	0.11	0.23	0.46	10.6	67	91.1	8.9	0.0
Rawmarsh	23.43	10.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.05	0.16	0.75	9.1	114	94.2	5.8	0.00

The correction index for death-rate is 1.062, and alters the rate to 11.2 per thousand.

SUMMARY OF DISEASES, 1925.

Ward.	Small Pox, Houses.	Chicken Pox, Houses.	Scarlet Fever, Houses.	Pneumonia, Houses.	Erysipelas, Houses.	Diphtheria, Houses.	Ophthalm. Neon. Houses.	Puerperal Fever, Houses.	Pulmonary, Houses.	Other Organs, Houses.	Total Diseases.	Total Houses.
North ..	15 14	14 7	17 17	18 18	2 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	18 18	14 14	104	96
Central ..	40 30	4 3	7 7	11 11	2 2	1 1	2 2		25 25	12 12	104	93
East ..	20 20	10 6	14 14	11 11	4 4	3 3			11 11	14 14	87	83
West ..	18 17	4 4	7 7	6 6	2 2	5 5			8 8	8 8	58	57
South ..	9 6	5 5	13 13	5 5	2 2	2 2			12 12	17 17	65	62
	102 87	37 25	58 58	51 51	12 12	13 13	4 4	4 2 2	74 74	65 65	418	391

				Diseases.	Houses.
Small Pox	..	..	..	102	87
Chicken Pox	..	..	..	37	25
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	58	58
Pneumonia	..	..	..	51	51
Erysipelas	..	..	..	12	12
Diphtheria	..	..	..	13	13
Ophthalmia Neo.	..	..	..	4	4
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	2	2
Pulmonary	..	..	..	74	74
Other Organs	..	..	..	65	65
Total	..	..	..	418	391

CIVILIANS ONLY.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN RAWMARSH URBAN DISTRICT, 1925.

Causes of Death.							Male.	Female
Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	—
Diphtheria .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
Influenza .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2
Cancer, Malignant disease .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5
Diabetes .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	2
Cerebral haemorrhage, etc. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	7
Heart Disease .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
Arterio-sclerosis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
Bronchitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8
Pneumonia (all forms) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	7
Other Respiratory Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	—
Cirrhosis of Liver .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Acute and Chronic Nephritis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Puerperal Sepsis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	3
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	14
Other Deaths from Violence .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1
Other Defined Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	16
All Causes .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	86

Deaths of Infants under 1 year :

Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	20
Illegitimate .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2
Total Births .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	234	..	203
Legitimate .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	223	..	195
Illegitimate .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	8
Population .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18650	

Death Rate .. ..	..	..	..	10.93
Birth Rate .. ..	..	..	..	23.43
Infantile Rate .. ..	..	..	..	112

Showing the number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified in the various months, and the cases removed to the Hospital.

		Raw-marsh.	Park-gate.	Whole Parish.	Removed to Hospital.		
					Raw-marsh.	Park-gate.	Whole Parish.
January ..	..	3	7	10	3	7	10
February ..	..	9	1	10	9	1	10
March ..	..	1	3	4	1	3	4
April ..	..	1	1	2	1	1	2
May ..	..	0	2	2	0	2	2
June ..	..	2	1	3	2	1	3
July ..	..	3	2	5	2	2	4
August ..	..	2	3	5	2	3	5
September ..	..	1	4	5	1	5	6
October ..	..	0	2	2	0	1	1
November ..	..	2	5	7	2	3	5
December ..	..	2	1	3	1	0	1
Total ..	..	26	32	58	24	29	53

Table showing the number of cases of Diphtheria reported in the various months, and the number removed to Hospital.

		Raw-marsh.	Park-gate.	Whole Parish.	Removed to Hospital.		
					Raw-marsh.	Park-gate.	Whole Parish.
January ..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0
February ..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0
March ..	..	1	0	1	1	0	1
April ..	..	0	1	1	0	1	1
May ..	..	0	1	1	2	1	3
June ..	..	2	2	4	0	1	1
July ..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0
August ..	..	0	3	3	0	2	2
September ..	..	0	1	1	0	1	1
October ..	..	0	1	1	0	1	1
November ..	..	1	0	1	0	1	1
December ..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total ..	..	4	9	13	3	8	11

NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED TO ISOLATION HOSPITAL FROM 1911 TO 1925.

Year	ADMITTED.								Total.
	Scarlet Fever.	En'tric Fever.	Cer'bro Spinal.	Diph- theria.	Encep- halitis Lethar- gica.	Pneu- monia.	Meas- les.	Small- pox.	
1911..	61	10	..	12	..	..	..	..	83
1912..	109	6	..	7	..	..	..	..	122
1913..	121	5	..	17	..	..	..	..	143
1914..	130	5	..	30	..	..	..	..	165
1915..	91	3	..	20	..	..	..	..	114
1916..	38	1	2	26	..	..	2	..	69
1917..	33	7	1	14	..	..	..	..	55
1918..	30	15	..	5	..	..	1	..	51
1919..	18	6	..	10	..	..	3	..	37
1920..	54	7	..	21	..	..	..	..	82
1921..	18	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	39
1922..	63	8	..	3	..	..	..	..	74
1923..	56	3	0	7	..	..	0	..	66
1924..	57	0	0	16	1	..	0	..	74
1925..	53	0	0	11	0	1	0	102	167
Total	932	76	3	220	1	1	6	102	1341

One of the cases of Enteric Fever notifications was with-
drawn, but is included above in 1923.

Two of the cases admitted as Scarlet Fever in 1922 turned
out to be Measles. The total Scarlet Fever cases are really 63.

The Enteric Fever in 1918 came from Bolton-on-Dearne.

These cases of Smallpox were admitted to the Rectory Field
Hospital.

Table showing the number of deaths from Infectious Diseases,
including Diarrhoea, under two years of age during 5 years.

1921						1922			
Raw- marsh	Park- gate.	Hos- pital.	Whole Parish			Raw- marsh	Park- gate.	Hos- pital.	Whole Parish
0	0	0	0	Cholera ..	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	Small Pox ..	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	Scarlatina ..	1	1	1	1	2
0	0	0	0	Measles ..	2	11	0	0	13
0	1	1	1	Diphth. Croup.	0	0	0	0	0
3	3	0	6	Whooping Cough	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	Typhoid Fever..	2	1	3	3	3
3	9	0	12	Diarrhoea ..	0	1	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	Puerperal ..	0	0	0	0	0
6	13	1	19	Total	5	14	4	19	19
0.75	1.26	0.05	1.04	Zymotic death- rate per 1000 per annum	0.61	1.36	0.21	1.03	1.03

Table showing the number of deaths from Infectious Diseases, including Diarrhoea,
under two years of age during 5 years.

	1923.				1924.					1925			
	Raw-marsh.	Park-gate.	Hos-pital.	Whole Parish.	Raw-marsh.	Park-gate.	Hos-pital.	Whole Parish.		Raw-marsh.	Park-gate.	Hos-pital.	Whole Parish.
Encephalitis													
Lethargica ..	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	Cholera ..	..	0	..	..
Scarlatina ..	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	Scarlatina ..	..	0	0	0
Measles ..	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	Measles ..	..	0	0	0
Diphth. Croup	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	2	Diphth. Croup.	..	1	1	1
Whooping Cough	7	4	..	11	1	2	0	3	Whooping Cough	..	3	0	4
Typhoid Fever ..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	Typhoid Fever..	..	0	0	0
Diarrhoea ..	3	0	..	3	1	8	0	9	Diarrhoea ..	..	3	0	4
Puerperal ..	..	1	..	1	0	0	0	0	Puerperal ..	..	1	0	1
Total ..	10	7	2	17	6	10	1	16	Total ..	2	8	1	10
Zymotic Death-rate per 1000 per annum ..	1.21	0.68	0.10	0.91	0.60	1.97	0.05	0.86	Zymotic Death-rate per 100 per annum ..	0.23	0.77	0.05	0.53

DEATHS.

Year.			Scarlet Fever.		Enteric Fever.			Diphtheria.	Total.
1911..	..	..	1	..		..		..	1
1912..	..	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	7
1913..	..	..		..		..	4	..	4
1914..	..	..	2	..		..	3	..	5
1915..	..	..	1	..		..	3	..	4
1916..	..	..		..		..		..
1917..	..	..		..		..	3	..	3
1918..	..	..		..	2	..		..	2
1919..	..	..		..	2	..		..	2
1920..	..	..		..		..	3	..	3
1921..	..	..		..		..	1	..	1
1922..	..	..	2	..	3	..		..	5
1923..	..	..	1	..	0	..	1	..	2
1924..	..	..	0	..	0	..	1	..	1
1925..	..	..	0	..	0	..	1	..	1
Total	..	..	11	..	9	..	21	..	41

SICKNESS.

TABLE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	Small Pox	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Puerperal Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Encephlitis Lthrgica.	Phthisis.	Other Tub.	Chicken Dis	Pox
1916	—	50	.. 31	.. —	.. 1	.. —	.. 31	.. 30	—	—
1917	—	38	.. 21	.. —	.. 7	.. —	.. 40	.. 21	—	—
1918	—	31	.. 11	.. —	.. 16	.. —	.. 40	.. 27	—	—
1919	—	20	.. 13	.. —	.. 7	.. —	.. 26	.. 4	—	—
1920	—	75	.. 21	.. —	.. 7	.. —	.. 45	.. 24	—	—
1921	—	22	.. 24	.. —	.. —	.. —	.. 64	.. 20	—	—
1922	—	67	.. 5	.. —	.. 8	.. —	.. 64	.. 23	—	—
1923	—	61	.. 9	.. —	.. 2	.. —	.. 34	.. 11	—	—
1924	—	64	.. 19	.. 1	.. —	.. 1	.. 115	.. 52	—	—
1925	102	58	.. 13	.. 2	.. 0	.. 0	.. 74	.. 65	37	37

In 1925 the percentages of the total population notified as suffering from the various infectious diseases were as follows :—

Scarlet Fever	equalled	.. 0.31 per cent.
Diphtheria	„	.. 0.06 „
Enteric Fever	„	.. 0.00 „
Phthisis Pulmon.	„	.. 0.39 „
Other Tuber Dis.	„	.. 0.34 „
Total Tuber. Dis.	„	.. 0.74 „
Puerperal Fever	„	.. 0.00 „
Small Pox	„	.. 0.54 „

Cases of Scarlet Fever were rather more numerous in January, May, and February, but the number soon subsided. There were a few rather severe cases. Chicken Pox was made notifiable from December on account of the prevalence of Smallpox.

SUMMARY OF HOUSING WORK DURING 1925.

Houses with defects not disposed of at end of 1924 :—

Houses not reasonably fit for habitation. Section 28, 1919 ; Section 10, 1923	Nil
Houses (recorded under “ Housing ”) with minor defects. (Public Health Acts)	74
Houses totally unfit. (Sections 17 & 18) 1909	1

Houses inspected for “ Housing Defects ” in 1925 under Acts and Regulations :—

Total inspected and recorded	1024
Houses found satisfactory on inspection	214
Houses needing further action	810

Houses not reasonably fit. Action under Section 28, 1919 ; Section 10 of 1923, and Section 1, 1925 :—

Houses found with defects	Nil
Houses of this class remedied without formal notice	Nil
Houses in regard to which formal notices were served	Nil
Houses made fit after formal notice	Nil
Houses in respect of which the Council executed or were executing work in default of owner	Nil
Houses in regard to which owner elected to close house instead of complying with notices	Nil

Action under Public Health Acts in cases of houses with minor defects not remediable under Section 28, 1919 ; Section 10 of 1923 ; and Section 1, of 1925 :—

Houses with defects	810
Houses remedied without service of formal notice	710
Houses in regard to which formal notices were served	810
Houses made satisfactory after formal notice	Nil

Unfit Houses. Action under Sections 17 or 18, 1909 ; Sections 9, 11, 14, of 1925 :—

Houses found to be totally unfit	1
Houses closed voluntarily	Nil
Unfit houses remedied without formal notice	Nil
Houses represented to Council for closing orders	1
Houses in respect of which closing orders were made	1
Houses closed after service of closing order	1
Houses made fit and closing order determined by Council	Nil
Houses demolished voluntarily	Nil
Houses for which demolition orders were made by Council	Nil
Houses demolished compulsorily	Nil

Appeals :—

Appeals against notices under Section 28, 1919, or Section 10, 1923, or Section 3, 1925	Nil
Appeals against closing orders under Section 17, 1909 ; Section 14 (4) 1925	Nil
Appeals under Section 17 (6) 1909, or Section 11 (6) 1925, refusal to determine closing orders	Nil
Appeals against demolition orders, Section 18, 1909 ; Section 14, 1925	Nil

Houses with defects not disposed of at end of 1925 :

Houses not reasonably fit for habitation. Section 28, 1919 ; Section 10, 1923 ; Section 1, 1925	100
Houses (recorded under “ Housing ”) with minor defects. (Public Healths Acts)	Nil
Houses totally unfit. (Sections 17 & 18) 1909, Sections 9, 11, 14, 1925	Nil

Other Action in Regard to Housing.

Total number of houses in district—3910

Number of working class houses—Mostly working class.

General Standard compared with that of the Ministry of Health in Manual, Vol I., 1919—Good.

Obstructive Buildings.—Any building represented by M.O.H. under Sec. 38 (1) of 1890, or Sec. 19, 1925 Act ?—Nil.

Result of action (if any)—Nil.

Any building represented by Local Government Electors under Sec. 38 (2) of 1890 Act, or by a Justice of the Peace, Parish Council, or 4 Government Electors under Section 10, 1925 Act ?—1 House.

Result—House Demolished.

Unhealthy Areas.—Any representatives under Part I. or II. of the 1890 Act, or Part II. of the 1925 Act ? If so, give particulars.—None.

Re-construction Schemes.—Have L.A. directed any to be prepared under Sec. 39 of 1890 Act or Part II. of the 1925 Act ?—None.

Conversion of Houses.—Any houses acquired for division into separate tenements, under the 1919 Act or of closed houses under Section 4, 1925 Act ? If so give particulars.—Nil.

Penalty on re-letting houses ordered to be closed.—Any action under Sec. 12 of 1925 Act ?—None.

Unfit Houses.—Any complaints by Local Government Electors under Section 31 of 1890 Act as Amended by the 1923 Act or Section 10, 1925 ?—No.

Any complaints by Parish Councils under Section 6(2) of the Local Government Act, 1894 ?—No.

Any action under Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts, 1899 to 1923 ?—No.

If so, how many houses sanction ? Completed—

Any scarcity of houses. If so, where ?—

Any overcrowding in houses, and where ?—All parts of District.

Any special activity in house building, and where ?—North Ward, Rawmarsh Housing Scheme.

Any regulations made in respect of underground sleeping rooms under Section 17(7) 1909 Act, or under Section 18, 1925 Act ?—No.

Any action thereunder ?—No.

Total number of houses built in the District under state aided and all conditions in 1925—(a) Working Class Dwellings—100. (b) Other—6.

State-aided Housing Schemes.

(a) Scheme under 1919 Act :

Number of houses erected in 1925. (1) By Council—Nil. (2) By Private Builders' Subsidy—Nil.

(b) Scheme under 1923 Act :

Have Council propounded a scheme under this Act ?—Yes.

Has a scheme been submitted to the Ministry of Health for their approval ?—Yes. Has it been approved ?—Yes.

If scheme is approved, please enclose particulars of same.—Ministry agreed to pay £75 per house and Council £25, Council to erect 10 houses.

Is assistance given to private individuals ?

(a) By lump sum—Yes. If so, how much—£100.

(b) By annual payments for 20 years of £

(c) By periodical payments to a Building Society—

Number of houses completed :

By Local Authority under this scheme in 1925 —5.

By Private Persons „ „ —2.

Public Utility Societies „ „ —None.

(c) Scheme under 1924 Act :

Number of Houses Provisionally approved by Ministry—300.

„ „ Specifically approved by Ministry—200.

„ „ Completed under special conditions—100.

„ „ Purchased with approval of Ministry—Nil.

Total number of houses provided under all state aided schemes in 1925—107.

Town Planning.

Have Council joined a Regional Town Planning Committee in 1925?—Yes.

If so, which ?—Rotherham & District.

Have Council passed a resolution in 1925 deciding to prepare a scheme ?—

If so, when ?—

Any scheme contemplated ?—Scheme is prepared.

If so, for whole or part of district ?—Whole.

Have Council propounded a scheme in 1925 ?—Rotherham & District.

If so, give details—

Has a scheme been finally approved by the Ministry of Health in 1925—No.

If so, when ?—No.

Has a scheme been submitted to the Ministry of Health in 1925 ?—No.

Has a preliminary statement been prepared and submitted to the Ministry for approval in 1925—

If so, has it been approved ?—

Name and Address of Officer designated to make inspections under Article II. of Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910—

H. Davis, Sanitary Inspector.

Signed, GEORGE H. MENZIES,

Medical Officer of Health.

WATER DEPARTMENT,
PARKGATE.

May 26th, 1926.

Dr. G. H. Menzies,
Medical Officer of Health, Rawmarsh.

Dear Sir,

WATER REPORT FOR 1925.

The quantity of water registered through the Central Meters from December 31st, 1924, to December 31st, 1925, was 169,644,000 gallons as against 164,965,600 gallons for the same period of the previous year, shewing that the total consumption increased to the extent of 4,948,400 gallons.

The quantity registered through Private Meters for trade purposes, etc., was 37,766,600 gallons as against 29,729,600 gallons for the previous year shewing an increase of 8,037,000 gallons. As this increase is much greater than the total increase as per the Central Meters it shews that the quantity used for domestic purposes, and consequently the unaccounted for water is much less than the previous year.

There are still complaints of shortage in the Upper Haugh and Stubbin districts, but I am afraid that the supply to these districts cannot be improved until the works now in progress are completed. These works which consist chiefly of the constructing of a storage reservoir on the Haugh Lane and a high level tank at a point between Upper Haugh and Higher Stubbin are now well in hand, and should be completed before the end of the year.

Yours faithfully,

S. A. MOORHOUSE.

Total quantity of water used represents 24.9 gallons per head per day ; including water used for trade purposes the amount used is 19.3 gallons per head per day.

THE HOSPITAL.

The Hospital is in very good condition inside, and fairly good outside. It has been all thoroughly cleansed and redecorated inside. The water supply continued to give trouble in spite of the tank you erected, until special pumping arrangements were made during the small-pox epidemic ; after that, there were no complaints of shortage of water. The number of cases admitted during the new year was not at all excessive. The health of the staff has been fairly good, and none of them contracted the diseases which were admitted. It is found increasingly difficult to obtain an efficient permanent staff, but this difficulty is not peculiar to your hospital. It was not found necessary to employ any private nurses. Frequent trouble continues to be given by the plumbing arrangements.

Thirteen cases were carried forward from 1924, and sixty-five fresh cases were admitted during the year. Of these thirteen cases, ten were of Scarlet Fever and three of Diphtheria. Of the 65 fresh cases, 53 were of Scarlet Fever, 11 Diphtheria, and one doubtful Enteric, which turned out to be lobar Pneumonia. Seventy-five cases were discharged during the year, and one case died. Two cases of Scarlet Fever remained over till 1926.

Scarlet Fever.—Fifty-three cases of Scarlet Fever were admitted during the year and several were of rather a troublesome type. One boy on admission had a synovitis of his elbow, which went on to suppuration. This boy was in the wards for four months, and ultimately made quite a good recovery. He required much careful nursing and attention.

One young man was admitted as a possible Enteric Fever, but turned out to be a case of Lobar Pneumonia, complicated with diarrhoea. He gave a negative test for Enteric Fever, and the disease ran the usual course of a favourable pneumonia.

Eleven cases of Diphtheria were admitted and of these some were of a severe type. One girl who was very ill on admission died about nine days afterwards. All cases have swabs taken and examined at Wakefield Laboratory. These cases of Diphtheria are a considerable strain on the nursing staff and demand and receive constant attention.

The staff worked well, but the Matron finds it very hard to keep an efficient staff, both nursing and domestic.

The Rectory Field Hospital, which is maintained for the Isolation of the Smallpox or other dangerous infectious disease, was put to a severe test during the latter part of the year, when Smallpox broke out in the district.

Fifty-three cases of Scarlet Fever spent 2378 days in the Hospital, and the ten cases from 1924 spent 203 days ; a total of 2581 days, and an average of 40.9 days.

Eleven cases of Diphtheria spent 278 days, and three cases from 1924 spent 43 days, a total of 321 days, and an average of 22.9 days per patient.

Ninety-one per cent. of the cases of Scarlet Fever notified were admitted to the Hospital.

Eighty-four per cent. of the cases of Diphtheria notified were admitted to the Hospital.

Altogether there were 78 cases in the Hospital during the year, and all appeared well satisfied with the treatment which they received. As a rule they go home fat, plump, and happy.

Diarrhoea.—This disease was not very prevalent. Four deaths were attributed to it under four years of age. These were not limited to the warm months of the year, but were distributed throughout the year. Some appeared to be due to Influenza and diseases of the chest. No case of Enteric Fever occurred in the district, though one case of Pneumonia with Diarrhoea was admitted to Hospital as a suspect. The notification was withdrawn.

Smallpox.—The district was unfortunately invaded by a very extensive epidemic of Smallpox towards the end of the year. The epidemic was of a somewhat mild and modified type, so that the disease was diagnosed by the practitioners generally as Chickenpox. On the 28th of September a girl of the name of Alice Egginton was notified as suffering from Smallpox, aged 11 years, and admitted to Hospital. Vaccination of contacts and disinfection of home was carried out under the direction of Dr. McDonald. This case was seen in Hospital by two practitioners and diagnosed as Chicken-pox. She was evidently never very ill. On the 28th of October I was asked to see a lad of 18 years in Ann Street, by a practitioner, and I agreed with him that the case was one of Smallpox. Another case was notified as Smallpox on the 25th of November, by which time a considerable number of cases of so-called Chicken-pox had broken out all over the district. I then notified the Ministry and the County Council that Smallpox had broken out in the district, and intimated to you that urgent steps would require to be taken to cope with an extensive epidemic. Dr. Shaw was sent down by the Ministry to enquire into the epidemic. He agreed that the disease was undoubtedly Smallpox of a somewhat modified type, and decided that further hospital accommodation was urgently required, also that further assistance was necessary in the sanitary department. Your Reetory Field Hospital was soon filled up, and further accommodation had to be sought elsewhere. Negotiations with Rotherham broke down, and finally Sheffield agreed to take

cases at their Smallpox Hospital at Redmires. This relieved the situation somewhat, but was a rather expensive arrangement. Further local accommodation was necessary, and you quickly managed to secure a large wooden hut, 85ft. by 17ft., which was rapidly erected in the grounds of the Rectory Field Hospital.

Posters were put up and pamphlets were issued to every house so that every one might be aware of the disease and the necessary procedure on occurrence of a case in a house. The district was almost entirely unvaccinated, that is to say that very few of the children of the district had ever been vaccinated, and very few of the adults had ever been re-vaccinated. The only method of checking the disease was by efficient rapid isolation, speedy vaccination of contacts, and efficient disinfection of surroundings and clothes. You proceeded with all possible haste to give effect to all these methods of attack, and it is much to your credit that everything your officers thought necessary was granted.

The Sanitary staff worked at very high pressure from morning till night. Assistance was also given by Dr. Kaye and the County Council. Drs. Frew and Johnson from Wakefield came down and assisted in visiting numerous cases notified as Chicken-Pox. The nurses of the Maternity Centre lent their aid in going round the schools and following contacts. The neighbourhood generally gave assistance. Public gatherings were willingly stopped, children were excluded from the Picture Houses, and hidden suspected cases were notified by letter or otherwise. Altogether 99 cases were admitted to the Rectory Field Hospital, and 22 to Redmires up to December 31st. Everything had to be bought and arranged in a hurry: beds, bedding, geyzers, baths, drainage and domestic staff. Mr. and Mrs. Hicks at the old Hospital worked very hard. The Hospital was very much overcrowded. The sanitary arrangements presented considerable difficulty, and a special one inch water pipe had to be laid to get sufficient water supply. Staff had to be engaged for cooking, washing and domestic work generally. Your motor ambulance proved to be an invaluable asset in dealing with the epidemic. I do not know how you would have done without it. Great credit is due to Mr. Davies, your new Sanitary Inspector, who took up office last July; an immense amount of additional work was suddenly put on his shoulders, though he was already fully occupied with other work. Dr. Shaw and Dr. McKenzie, from the Ministry, both gave valuable assistance and encouragement, especially the former, with his great experience of epidemics.

It was impossible to deal with all contacts and to keep neighbouring districts fully informed of contacts during the great rush of cases (it is surprising how few cases did occur in quite near districts, and only one case was notified from the Upper Haugh. This naturally gave rise to some discontent in these districts).

For a considerable time Smallpox had been prevalent in Chesterfield, Derby, Durham, Northumberland, and it is possible that more than one was the source of infection to Rawmarsh. Chickenpox was made compulsorily notifiable on December 23rd, for a period of three months. The epidemic continued with unabated violence into the following year, and finally you were obliged to take over the ordinary Isolation Hospital and to erect a large new hut there. Every effort was made to secure rapid and efficient vaccination of contacts, and I am perfectly convinced from my experience during this epidemic that the only real protection against the disease is efficient and compulsory childhood vaccination. Many rumours spread about vaccination, but on investigation they proved to be false. The reaction, of course, in many cases was considerable, but in no case have I come across any injury to health. No deaths occurred from Smallpox, but still serious complications occurred in a number of cases, although the surprise is that more serious complications did not arise, as the hospitals were overcrowded and the weather inclement. Frequent bathing and abundant supply of fresh air helped to counteract the effects of overcrowding. As a rule the patients were very good, and put up with much of the inconvenience and discomfort they were put to with considerable good nature. It was very obvious how the disease picked out the unprotected people, and how one could with confidence expose efficiently vaccinated people (babies and people of all ages) to the disease without fear of their contracting it. None of the staff contracted the disease. No unprotected persons were allowed to assist in combating the disease.

Phthisis Pulmonalis.—A large number of cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year, amounting to over 0.7 per cent of the total population. This is a serious state of affairs, although the number of notifications is less than last year, when they amounted to almost one per cent. of the population.

Had as much attention been paid to the milk supply of the country as has been given to the water supply, I am convinced that Tuberculosis would not be nearly so prevalent. Enteric Fever and its allied diseases have been nearly banished by a pure water supply, and I think that much might be done for Tuberculosis by a rigorous course of action in regard to milk supply. There appears to me to be a lack of appreciation amongst cow dealers of the seriousness of this disease; probably a want of capital to enable small dealers to better the conditions of their cowsheds and a lack of appreciation of the laws of health as applied to animals. Fresh air, sunlight and cleanliness and good food are as essential for animals as they are for human beings. Probably a good many cases are infected from other cases which are ill at home. Almost all the cases die at home and are more or less bound in existing circumstances, to infect others.

It is now the duty of all farmers and cowkeepers to report the case of any cow which may appear to be suffering from Tuberculosis.

Fifty-seven cases were notified to me on Form C as having been admitted to the various Sanatoria during the year, and 58 on Form D as having been discharged.

Motor Ambulance.—Your Motor Ambulance did excellent work during the year, and whilst it may not be a perfect ambulance, its work has been sufficiently valuable to demonstrate its superiority over the horse ambulance.

Diphtheria.—Thirteen cases were notified, and of these one died in Hospital. Several rather serious cases were admitted. Swabs of all cases are taken and sent to Wakefield for examination. The sanitary conditions relating to the various houses were carefully inquired into and any defects were remedied.

Erysipelas.—Twelve cases of Erysipelas were notified; one was of a very severe type and caused death. Sanitary conditions were not found particularly to blame.

Chicken Pox.—A large number of cases looked upon as Chicken Pox were really Smallpox, and after Chicken Pox was made notifiable, thirty-seven cases were notified, many of which turned out to be Smallpox. The very mild type of some of the cases of the Smallpox made the diagnosis of Chicken Pox a very difficult matter.

General Hospital.—There is still insufficient accommodation for treatment of diseases of women, and also for general cases, both in Rotherham and Sheffield.

Sanitation.—I have regularly attended the Sanitary Committee and monthly Council Meetings, and read reports on the birth-rate mortality, and general health of the district. I have inspected different parts of the district at various times in the company of the Sanitary Inspector. Visits have, as usual, been made to premises in which infectious diseases existed, inquiries made into the circumstances associated with the disease, and verbal instructions given with a view to preventing its spread. Printed instructions as to precautionary measures, legal penalties, and cleanliness, etc., were also sent to such houses on receipt of notification.

Night Soil Removal.—This work continues to be done by your own workmen under the superintendence of the Sanitary Inspector and a foreman. The work is well done under the circumstances, but whilst there is so much privvy midden refuse to be dealt with, it cannot be altogether satisfactory, and we look forward to a time when this kind of refuse will cease. Ashbins, too, are becoming a necessity in every yard.

Bakehouses.—There are six, and all appear to be in a good condition.

Sewage Disposal.—You have arranged in consultation with Mr. Haworth, of Sheffield, for a new scheme on bioaeration principle, one which has been already largely adopted at home and abroad.

Drainage.—The condition of the South Ward remains much the same as formerly and demands your immediate attention. Conversion of Privies continues, and quite a satisfactory number have been converted.

Smoke Nuisance.—More smoke is certainly being put in the air than formerly.

Roads and Street Footpaths.—Many of these are still in a very bad and often dangerous condition. They certainly require attention.

Mortuary.—A very good and substantial building, a credit to the parish, has been erected in the Council yard, and thus an old grievance has been done away with.

Slaughter Houses and Inspection of Carcases.—An enormous amount of work has been thrown on the Sanitary Department by the new regulations which require the inspection of all carcases shortly after killing. It is astonishing how much diseased meat is detected in this way, and I have no doubt butchers and farmers will gradually find it much to their advantage to improve their stock and to prevent the occurrence of so much disease. All farmers are now obliged to report any case of suspected tuberculosis in any of their cattle, and are liable to a penalty if they do not do so. The seizure of a large carcase is of course a matter of great importance to a butcher, and it is to their interest to see that the farmer improves his stock, and also that some sort of provision should be made amongst themselves for securing compensation.

In 1923 the Sanitary Inspector and myself made a house-to-house visitation in Parkgate to inspect the remaining privy middens, and as a result we presented a report to you on each; as a result considerable progress has been made in the number of conversions. In the lower parts of the district the defective state of the sewers present a barrier to the provision of W.C.'s. You are still considering plans to improve the condition of these sewers. You ought seriously to consider means of Disposal of Refuse; there is still a considerable amount of contaminated ashes to be disposed of, and recently you paid a visit to Sheffield to see what was being done there. A modified form of the old Destructor Method combined with recovery of material, appears to be the most suitable process.

Cowsheds and Dairies.—These are kept in a fair condition, but it is obvious that the keeping of cows is looked upon as a secondary matter, and not as one of the greatest sources of food of the people.

Dairies.—These were all visited and found to be in a fairly satisfactory condition, so far as they can be in private houses. Complaints are received from time to time as to dirtiness of the milk, but for this one cannot put the blame on the vendors of the milk.

I cannot say that the new Order (Milk and Dairies Amendment Act, 1922) relating to the sale of milk (grading) is likely to be of much benefit to the neighbourhood, and there does not appear to be any great eagerness displayed by the vendors of milk to take advantage of the new Order. Strangely enough, sterilised bottled milk is being sold to a considerable extent by keepers of public-houses, and these had to be informed that they must be registered.

Schools.—These have been visited. Attention should be paid to the frequent cleansing of urinals and W.C.'s.

Simple lectures were given, in the autumn, on Public Health to the pupils of all the schools by myself and other medical men in the district. The children were very attentive and appeared to appreciate the lectures.

A very excellent lecture with lantern slides was given in the Miners' Institute by Dr. I. Bowen Partington, under the auspices of the West Riding. The subjects were "Your Mouth," "Care of Teeth," "Do not Spit," "Whatsoever a man Soweth." There was a very large and appreciative audience, and I have no doubt that a further lecture will be anticipated with pleasure.

Slaughter-houses.—These are all in private ownership, and I must say that few places in the country are supplied with such excellent slaughter-houses as Rawmarsh. All of them do not come up to the excellent standard, but four, at least, are very good. The only objection is their situation.

It is very necessary that their yards should be kept clean and free from refuse.

Food Inspection.—New regulations dealing with adulteration of food begin to come into force shortly.

Foot and Mouth Disease.—No cases were reported to me during the year.

Baths.—A scheme has been approved and work will shortly be begun on the Public Baths at the top of High Street.

Park.—The Park makes quite a fine show of flowers, and you have also instituted a very good system of games which will be gradually developed and improved.

Recommendations.

- (1) More houses.
- (2) Conversion of privy middens, and new means of disposal of refuse.
- (3) Improved distribution of water supply.
- (4) South Ward drainage.

I acknowledge my indebtedness to the Sanitary Inspector, who took up his duties last July. He has had an experience which not many new men would care to undergo, and has risen well to the occasion. I am also indebted to the Surveyor, whose department has more and more calls on it every year, and also to the other officials. It seems to me that it is necessary that motor transport should be at the disposal of both of these officials to enable to carry out their increasing duties. I regret to record the loss of two old and esteemed colleagues during the year, Mr. Whitehead, Sanitary Inspector, and Mr. Watson, Gas and Water Manager. Fortunately it was only advancing years which took them from their work. I hope they may long enjoy their retirement.

GEORGE H MENZIES,

Medical Officer of Health.

1/6/26.

RAWMARSH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

CANAL BOATS ACT, 1877—1844.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTION.

1. Harry Davis, of 81, Middle Avenue, Rawmarsh, appointed Inspector of Canal Boats for the Urban District of Rawmarsh, July 1st, 1925, at a salary of Fifteen Pounds per annum.

2. Five visits have been made in 1925 and 11 Boats were found on the Canal.

A. & B.—Nil. Rawmarsh not a Registration District.

C. Certificates presented shewed registered accommodation for :

Aft Cabin	..	..	..	25½
Fore	„	..	..	16½
				—
				42
				—

There were present on board during inspection :—

Males	..	..	..	15
Females	..	..	..	4
Children	..	..	..	2
				—
				21
				—

Ages of Children : Boy, 13. Girl, 14.

Both attend school when at home on shore.

D. 1 New Boat not yet got papers from Hull, but told by Master getting same on return and having boat marked.

1 Boat required re-marking, promised to be done at once.

E. No overcrowding.

F. Regulations complied with except “ D.”

G. Boats clean.

H. Ventilation good.

I. All Boats in good condition.

J. All Boats supplied with water.

K. All Boats free from bilge water.

M. No obstruction whatever.

4—5—No legal proceedings.

6—7—No illness.

The traffic in this District are Coal freights.

Yours faithfully,

H. DAVIS,

Canal Boat and Sanitary Inspector.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR, 1925.

To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my first Annual Report.

My appointment, as you are aware, commenced, as and from the 1st July, 1925, since when I have regularly reported to you at your Monthly Meetings.

I have endeavoured to acquaint myself with the needs of the parish, and to eliminate as rapidly as possible the nuisances that were found to exist.

The number of visits of all classes made, since my appointment, are 1494.

During the year 341 letters and 60 Statutory Notices have been served in connection with 850 houses.

This has resulted in the following Sanitary improvements within your area :—

Interior of Houses :

Houses cleansed and whitewashed	5
General repairs	47
Setpots renewed	9
Cellars drained	2
Cellar drains removed from	4
Cellars filth removed from and cleansed	11

Exterior of Houses :

Defective roofs made waterproof	29
Defective eaves and spoutings repaired or renewed	77
Damp external walls rendered weatherproof	7
Dangerous chimneys repaired	4

Yard and Outbuildings :

Yard pavings provided or repaired	14
Dangerous wells filled in	1
Foul sinks abolished and sanitary sinks provided	13
Dilapidated outbuildings cleansed or repaired	25

MEAT & FOOD INSPECTION.

The work in connection with the Meat and Food Inspection has been greatly increased by the Meat Regulations, which requires the giving of notices, etc. Owing to the number of the Slaughterhouses (18) and the fact that they are in various parts of your District, it is very difficult to visit these places as many of the butchers are killing at the same time. In view of this matter I should be glad if you would consider some means of transport. This would assist in the general work of supervision of your district.

The weight of all foodstuffs condemned is approximately 3 tons, 14 cwts., 1 qr. 9 lbs.

The following is a list of the articles condemned :

Kind.	Weight in lbs.
8 Beasts	6026
3 Pigs	552
1 Sheep.. .. .	70
11 Pigs Heads	188
1 Forequarter of Beef	176
2 Barrels of Apples	120
1 Barrel of Pigs Stomachs	224
1 Roll Bacon	33½
20 Mackerel	25
2 Tins of Tomatoes	3
2 Tins of Condensed Milk	1
1 doz. Eggs	1½
4 Black Pudding	4
	<hr/>
	7424
	<hr/>

The remainder, consisting of Livers, Offals, etc. 903

I am grateful to the Medical Officer of Health for his help in connection with the condemnation of the above, and to the butchers for their courtesy despite their losses, and in no case have I had trouble with them.

Four samples of milk were taken and forwarded to the County Analyst ; 2 of these were broken in transit, the others were returned as genuine.

FACTORY & WORKSHOPS ACT.

The Factories, Workshops and Workplaces on Register, 1925, was 116.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Premises.						Inspections.	Notices.
Factories	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
Workshops	..	..	..	..	..	22	4
Workplaces	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
						<hr/> 25	<hr/> 5
						<hr/>	<hr/>

Defects found in Factories and Workshops.

Particulars.						Found.	Remedied.
Want of cleanliness	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Want of Ventilation	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
Want of Drainage of Floors	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
Other Nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Sanitary Accommodation.	Not separate				..	1	1
Total	..	..	..	..	..	<hr/>5	<hr/> 5
						<hr/>	<hr/>

In addition to the above, 2 places were disinfected after infectious disease.

The foregoing are visits since July 1, 1925.

Drainage and Courtyard Inspection.

Drains have been repaired and relaid in all parts of your District.

Many stoppages of drains are due to the gross carelessness of tenants, involving them to a serious nuisance and the owner to loss.

Greater cleanliness is desirable in many of the yards. This is difficult, as in many cases the area paved or rendered impervious is relatively small. I am making as far as is possible regular visits to the most of these yards.

I have already reported to you the need for the drainage of the South Ward, and you are considering this matter.

May I emphasize the importance and urgency of this scheme

Over-Crowding.

This is very prevalent, and owing to the housing shortage is very difficult to abate. Your progressive policy in house building should tend to mitigate this deplorable nuisance and menace to the health of your inhabitants.

SANITARY CONSERVANCY.

The following table shews Sanitary Conservancy and kind for 1925 :

Ward.	Houses.	Privies.	Middens.	No. of W.C.	Dry Ashpits.	Sanitary Ashbins.	Baths in Houses.
North	.. 1074	459	258	582	70	290	217
Central	.. 780	41	3	545	115	365	136
East	.. 737	25	7	491	157	142	42
West	.. 765	24	9	648	150	289	90
South	.. 554	61	20	378	96	147	19
	3910	610	297	2644	588	1233	504

CONVERSION OF PRIVIES TO W.C.'s, 1925.

						W.C.	Dry Ashpit.	Bins.
North	.. 52	35	15	Conversion to	..	34	10	14
Central	.. 7	3	1	„ „	..	3	1	9
East	.. 2	1	1	„ „	..	1	—	2
West	.. 23	18	10	„ „	..	18	5	8
South	.. —	—	—	„ „	..	—	—	—
	84	57	27			56	16	33

Drainage :

Drains relaid and repaired	..	..	..	..	..	11
Inspection chambers, brickwork repaired	..	..	..	..	..	5
Inspection chambers, covers provided	..	..	..	..	..	3
Additional gulleys provided	..	..	..	..	..	1
Obstructed drains opened and cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	237
Cesspools abolished	..	..	..	..	..	2

Privies, Waterclosets and Ashpits :

Privies abolished	57
Middens abolished	..	..	..	..	..	27
Open ashpits abolished	..	..	..	..	..	14
Water closets substituted for privies	..	..	..	..	..	56
Bins substituted for privies	..	..	..	..	..	33
Additional ashbins provided	..	..	..	..	..	41
Additional dry ashpits provided	..	..	..	..	..	16
Obstructed waterclosets opened and cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	15
Defective W.C. connections repaired	..	..	..	..	..	47
Insufficient water supply to W.C.'s improved	..	..	..	..	..	19

Improper Keeping of Animals :

Nuisances from keeping of Swine	..	..	..	..	3
" " " Fowls	..	..	..	..	4
Animals improperly kept	..	..	..	..	2

Overcrowding :

Houses overcrowded, numbers	6
-----------------------------	----	----	----	----	---

Factories and Workshop Act :

Dangerous building demolished	..	..	..	..	1
Cleansed and limewashed	..	..	..	..	2
Additional ventilation provided	..	..	..	..	1
Additional and separate W.C. provided	..	..	..	..	1

Slaughterhouses :

Slaughterhouse reconstructed	1
Floor repaired	..	..	..	..	1
Limewashed and cleansed	..	..	..	..	1
Drainage relaid	..	..	..	..	1

Cowsheds, Dairy and Milkshops :

Cowsheds reconstructed	2
Drainage, light and ventilation improved	..	..	..	..	6
Drain removed from interior of dairy	..	..	..	..	1

Disinfection :

Houses disinfected (rooms 732)	..	..	..	..	170
Hospital	..	..	..	..	1
Schools	..	..	..	..	2

Miscellaneous :

Offensive accumulations removed	..	..	..	..	5
Yards improperly kept	..	..	..	..	13
Dangerous house demolished	..	..	..	..	1
Cinema cleansed, dampness excluded	..	..	..	..	1

Visits from July 1st to December 31st, 1925 :

Houses to house	..	..	..	..	72
Other housing inspections	..	..	..	..	456

Miscellaneous Inspections :

Re-inspections	316
Dirty courts	68
Smoke tests	1
Water tests	32
Tents, Vans and Sheds.. .. .	6
Offensive trades	7
Stable Inspections	2
Rats Order	3
Ice cream	12
Owners or Agents	44
Other purposes	56
Slaughterhouses and Foodshops	350
Factory and Workshops	21
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	25
Cinemas	4
Smoke observation	2
Canal boats	6
Tip inspections	11

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

25 visits have been made to the various cowsheds, etc., within your area and improvements have resulted in 8 instances affecting the cowsheds.

In company with the Medical Officer of Health visits were made to several of the farms. The occupiers were interviewed with the foregoing results.

Great care is needed in the production of such an important article of food as milk—the food of infants and invalids—and unless the animals are properly housed and groomed, the milk otherwise of good quality may give rise to serious and lasting disease.

In one instance a cow was found to be very emaciated and was reported by the Medical Officer of Health to the County Authorities, with the result that the animal was destroyed, being Tuberculous. The importance of the 1925 Regulations will be realised, and should tend to eradicate this scourge from the Nation's herds.

A drain was found in and removed from a dairy milk store.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS ORDER.

There were on Register December, 1924 :

Cowkeepers—15. Purveyors—16. Total—31.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

The number of Slaughterhouses on the Register is 18, of these 2 are licensed. These Slaughterhouses are kept in fair condition, and despite their proximity to houses, I have received no complaints since the commencement of my appointment. Improvements are still required, and these will receive attention as speedily as possible :

There were on Register, December, 1925	16
Not in use	2
	—
	18
	—
In occupation, December, 1924	16
1 not in use, 1 used for Tripe Cleaning	2
	—
	18
	—

Refuse Collection.

This is carried out by your own Department.

All ash bins are emptied once a week, and the ash pits are emptied every 21 days.

The privy middens are emptied at night, this work is an arduous and disgusting task.

One looks forward to the time when these primitive and obsolete conveniences are no more.

The work is well done despite this handicap, and it is only on rare occasions that complaints are received.

The amount of refuse is large—this is only to be expected in a colliery district, but with a little care much of the paper and organic refuse could be eliminated. This is often the cause of the overflowing bin and its attendant discomforts.

The present practice of depositing refuse in the streets is not satisfactory. This is very difficult to amend as at present there are large numbers of ashpits of the open type. These are being converted into ash bins as rapidly as possible. We are at present tipping at two tips, one at Claypit Lane, the other at the site placed at your disposal by the Miners Welfare Committee.

The following is a summary of the work of the cleansing department together with the cost.

Cost of Labour.

						Increase.			Decrease.		
						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Nightwork	..	..	..	..	..				92	12	5
Daywork	..	..	..	..	..	115	3	6			
Trenching Land	..	..	..	..	..				8	2	1
Holidays	..	..	..	..	..				1	13	7
Sundries	..	..	..	..	..				11	16	2
						<hr/>			<hr/>		
						£115	3	6	£114	4	3
						<hr/>			<hr/>		
Nett increase cost of labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	3.	
Labour, average cost per load, night work						..	..	..	3	7.02	
„ „ „ day „						..	..	..	3	4.85	

Men Employed :

Night Work :

- 1 Foreman. £3 per week.
- 2 Getters-out, $1/1\frac{1}{2}$ per hour. Night bonus $1/8$ th on average wage.
- 2 Carters, $1/0\frac{1}{2}$ per hour. „ „ „ „
- 10d. per day for feeding horses, 1/- for Sunday feeding horses.

Daywork :

- 3 Throwers-out, $1/0\frac{1}{2}$ per hour.
- 1 Carter, $1/0\frac{1}{2}$ per hour, 10d. per day for horse feeding, 1/- for Sunday.
- 2 Trenching Land, $1/0\frac{1}{2}$ per hour.
- 2 Motor Lorry Drivers, $1/2\frac{1}{2}$ per hour, hours to be worked, 47 per week.
- 3 to get out and fill for motor lorry, $1/0\frac{1}{2}$ per hour.

Nightmen :

- Sunday night is only worked as required.
- Monday to Friday night, 11 to 7 a.m.—Throwers-out.
- Monday to Friday night, 12 to 8 a.m.—Carters.

Daymen :

- Throwers-out : Monday to Friday, 7 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., with 1 hour dinner.
Saturdays, 7 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
- Carters : Monday to Friday, 7.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.,
Saturday, 7.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

REFUSE REMOVAL.

There has been removed during 1925 :

Loads.	Middens.	Privies.	Nights worked.	Poss.		£	s.	d.
2505	2366	4652	301	310	Cost of labour ..	457	9	3
4418	4767	Dry Ashpits.						
2827	Rubbish from yards and Shops					1235	1	2
<hr/>								
9750	7133	4652						
	Trenching Land		..	..	..	..	262	4 8
	Holidays		..	..	..	..	80	19 5

Sundries :

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Motor Repairs, learning man to drive	11	5	11			
Compensation for Injuries	10	4	3			
Emptying Tank Haugh House	7	15	3			
Ford Working for Gas Works	4	0	0			
Cleansing Stables, and Chopping	5	15	6			
Attendance on Lambe Horse, and Clipping	6	0	0			
Removing and destroying meat	0	8	0			
Jackson, Messenger	0	12	8	46	1	7
	<hr/>			£2081	16	1

There was taken to :—

	Loads.	Increase Loads.	Decrease Loads.
Farmers	425	—	90
Tips	9325	96	—
	<hr/>		
	9750	96	90
	<hr/>		
		Increase.	Decrease.
Loads for Privy Middens	—	..	506
„ „ Dry Ashpits	215	..	—
„ from Shops and Yards	297	..	—
	<hr/>		
	512	..	506
	<hr/>		

Nett Increase : Loads 6.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,

H. DAVIS,

Sanitary Inspector.

e.g. Metropolitan
Borough,
County Borough,
Borough,
Urban District,
Rural District.

This Table is enclosed, by request of the Secretary of State, for the guidance and convenience of Medical Officers of Health in preparing that part of their Annual Report which relates to factories, workshops and workplaces. It is not intended to supersede the fuller statement which is desirable in the text of the Report, but to provide for uniformity in the presentation of certain particulars which lend themselves to statistical treatment.

Further copies can be supplied on application to the Chief Inspector of Factories, Home Office, London, S.W.1

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1925,
for the *Urban district* of *Rawman*

on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises. (1)	Inspections. (2)	Number of	
		Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers prosecuted. (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	5	1	0
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	22	4	0
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	0	0	0
Total	25	5	0

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness	2	2	0	0
Want of ventilation	1	1	0	0
Overcrowding	0	0	0	0
Want of drainage of floors	0	0	0	0
Other nuisances	1	1	0	0
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient	0	0	0
	unsuitable or defective	0	0	0
	not separate for sexes	1	1	0	0
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	0	0	0	0
Other offences	0	0	0	0
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.)				
Total	5	5	0	0

*Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.

NATURE OF WORK.								Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.
(1)								(2)	(3)	(4)
Wearing Apparel—								none		
Making, &c.										
Cleaning and washing										
Household linen										
Lace, lace curtains and nets										
Curtains and furniture hangings... ..										
Furniture and upholstery										
Electro-plate... ..										
File making										
Brass and brass articles										
Fur pulling										
Cables and chains										
Anchors and Grapnels										
Cart gear										
Locks, latches and keys										
Umbrellas, &c.										
Artificial flowers										
Nets, other than wire nets										
Tents										
Sacks										
Racquet and tennis balls										
Paper, etc., boxes, paper bags										
Brush making										
Pea picking										
Feather sorting										
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c.										
Stuffed toys										
Basket making										
Chocolates and sweetmeats										
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, &c.										
Textile weaving										
TOTAL								—	—	—

(Signature) *George W. Mengis*

Medical Officer of Health.

Date *26/7/26*

NOTE.—The Factory and Workshop Act, 1901 (s. 132), requires the Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report to the District Council to report specifically on the administration of that Act in workshops and workplaces, and to send a copy of his Annual Report, or so much of it as deals with this subject, to the Secretary of State (Home Office). If the Annual Report is presented otherwise than in print, it is unnecessary to include in the copy sent to the Home Office the portions which do not relate to factories, workshops, workplaces or homework.

TABLE C.

Year 1925.

Rawmarsh Urban

Sanitary District.

NUISANCE INSPECTIONS.

Total No. of Inspections made in 1925, for Nuisances only.....
(For Housing Inspections see Table D).

Nuisances reported in 1925.....810
Nuisances in hand, end of 1924.....251

Total needing abatement.....1061
Abated during 1925.....961
Outstanding end of 1925.....100

Notices served; Informal.....314
Complied with.....301
Statutory.....60.....52

Total number of Summonses or other legal proceedings.....Nil

Filthy Houses, Cleansing of..... Any notices served under Sec. 46 of P.H.A. 1875 (or any other Act)?

Regulated Buildings, Trades, &c.	No. in District	No. on Register	Total No. of Inspections made	General Condition	Legal Proceedings (if any)
Common Lodging Houses	/	/	/		—
Houses let in Lodgings	/	/	/		—
Canal Boats ..	/	/	12	Good Order	—
Knackers Yards ..	/	/	/		—
Tents, Vans & Sheds	1 Super Boiler	1	6	Good Order	—
Offensive Trades .. (Please specify kind).	2				—

Have the Council declared any other processes to be offensive trades?

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Developments during 1925?

Developments still needed as to (a) Want of sewers

(b) Improvement of defective sewers

Sewage Disposal Works (a) Any inadequacy.....Yes.....Scheme in hand

(b) Any complaints

Any sink wastes still needing disconnection?

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

No. of Privies with open middens.....No. of Pail or Tub Closets

with covered middens.....612.....No. of Water Closets.....2644.....Waste-water Closets

re-constructed during 1925—(a) as w.c.'s.....67.....(b) other

No. of additional Closets provided for old property in 1925—(a) w.c.'s.....(b) other

No. of Closets constructed in 1925 for new houses (a) w.c.'s.....107.....(b) other

SCAVENGING.

Any change during 1925?

Performed by (a) Council.....Yes.....(b) Contractor.....No.....(c) Owners or Occupiers.....No

How is refuse disposed of? { No. of loads to (a) Destructor.....(b) Tips.....9325
(c) Farmers.....1425.....Total annual cost £.....2.081/16/1

Is there any inadequacy, and where?

Any utilization of waste material?

WATER SUPPLY. Any developments during 1925?

Restricted in any way?.....No.....If so, No. of days?.....Nil.....Hours of day when cut off?.....None

Any general insufficiency, and where?.....North Ward Scheme in progress to improve supply

Any action in regard to unsatisfactory quality, and where?

Any new sources added?

Any disused sources re-used?

MILK SUPPLY.

Are Two Registers being kept as required by Section 2 (3) of the 1922 Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act ?
(a) For Retailers. (b) For Cow-keepers or Wholesale Traders.

Have any Licences been granted under the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, to distributors of:—

“ Certified ” milk.....no..... “ Grade A ”.....no..... “ Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) ”.....no.....
“ Grade A (Pasteurised) ”.....no..... “ Pasteurised ”.....no.....

Have you had samples of Graded Milk tested ? Give No. and kind.....None..... Results.....

Have any retailers been removed from the Register ?.....No.....

No. of samples taken by Officers of S.A. for analysis under F. & D. Acts.....4..... No. adulterated

No. „ „ „ for bacteriological examination.....nil.....

What arrangement for periodical Veterinary Inspection of dairy cows ?none.....

Any instance of disease attributed to milk in 1925 ?.....no.....

No. of Milk Cows kept in District.....116.....

No. of Cowkeepers in district producing and selling milk.....7..... No. Registered.....7.....

No. of Retail Milk Sellers who are also Cowkeepers.....7..... No. who are Milk Retailers only.....16..... Total No. of Retail Milk Sellers Regt'd.....16.....

Total No. of Cowsheds.....25..... Total No. of Inspections in 1925..... { Cowkeepers.....15..... Retailers.....16.....

Date of Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Regulations?.....May 20/1891..... Any Legal Action?.....no.....

Any Inspection or other action by Districts to which Milk is sent ?

OTHER FOODS. No. of samples (other than Milk) taken by Officer of S.A. for examination under the Food and Drugs Acts in 1925..... No. adulterated.....

Any special examination of Milk for Dirt ?

No. of seizures of unsound food..... Kind and quantity.....T. C. & Lbs. 3 14 9..... No. of Prosecutions.....nil.....

Any Public Abattoir?.....no..... What accommodation?.....Private Slaughterhouse.....

No. of Slaughterhouses.....18..... Regt'd.....18..... Licenced..... Unsatisfactory, structurally.....Near Houses or in bad position?.....

No. of times each Slaughterhouse inspected?.....each week..... Total Inspections.....350 from 1st July 1925.....

No. of Prosecutions (a) Food and Drugs..... (b) Unsound Food..... (c) re Slaughter Houses.....

Bakehouses, No.....6..... Any underground?..... Total No. of Inspections.....12.....

SCHOOLS.—Statutory Medical Inspection is carried out by the County Education Authority in most of the Districts but that does not relieve the M.O.H. of his duties in regard to sanitation and the prevention of infections outbreaks in connection with Schools.

No. of Schools in district.....Thirteen..... No. visited by M.O.H.....all.....

Action taken.....With regard to Smallpox..... Schools closed by M.O.H.....None.....

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS. (Please attach copies of Home Office Form 572).

No. of Smoke observations taken.....2..... No. of Cautions..... Legal Notices..... Summonses.....

No. of Workshops.....116..... No. of times each Workshop inspected..... Total inspections.....25.....

Any Industrial Welfare Workers appointed.....

ADOPTIVE ACTS in force in District. (Please state parts or sections)	Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.	yes
	Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890.	yes
	Do. Do. 1907.	yes
	Private Street Works Act, 1892.	
	Public Health Act, 1925.	

For Rural Districts { Any Urban Powers obtained in 1925 }

BYELAWS AND REGULATIONS in force in District.

Subject	Date of Approval	Subject	Date of Approval
Cleansing of Footways and Pavements		Slaughter Houses	28/11/1905
Scavenging		Baths and Wash-Houses	
Prevention of Nuisances		Houses let in Lodgings	
Common Lodging Houses		Cemeteries	26/6/1902 5/3/1908.
New Streets and Buildings	17/11/25.	Mortuaries	
Alteration of Buildings		Offensive Trades	
		Tents, Vans and Sheds	

Any relaxation of Byelaws under Section 24 of Housing and Town Planning Act, 1919.....Yes.....

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Diseases specially prevalent in 1925 ? *Small Pox* State months *December*
Any diseases specially added to notifiable list ? *Chicken Pox*
Any influences threatening the health of the District ? *none*
Any undue prevalence of Venereal Diseases ? *No*
Any prevalence of Jaundice, and at what ages ? *No*

HOSPITALS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

(a) General: Accident..... Address
Children..... „
(b) Local: Hospital, Cottage „
(c) Infectious, General *One* „ *Rosehill, Rawmarsh*
Smallpox „ *Rectory Field*
(d) Maternity..... „
Any arrangements for nursing Puerperal Fever cases ? *Yes sent to Jessops Hospital*
(e) Clinic and Treatment Centre not provided by County Council Scheme..... *None*
Whether any other disease (e.g. Pneumonia) is treated } *Occasionally when necessary*
in Infectious Diseases Hospital
Any change or extension of (a) General Infectious Hospital *Additional Hut*
(b) Smallpox Hospital *Additional Hut*

TUBERCULOSIS.—Procedure by M.O.H. or his staff after notification :—

(1) Inspection of patient's *Yes* (2) Examination for *By Dispensary*
home and workshop contacts
(3) Is house disinfected ? *Yes* When ? *From time to time & after death*
(4) Leaflets, Lectures, etc., distributed..... *Yes*
(5) Action re spitting..... *No* (6) Is sputum examined apart from Dispensary ? *yes*
(7) Any special procedure adopted in cases of..... *no*
Pulmonary Tuberculosis with T.B. in sputum ?
(8) Are the requirements of Tuberculosis Regulations as to *Yes*
notification observed by general practitioners ?

BACTERIOLOGY (County Laboratory) Any suggestions ? *No*

INFANT MORTALITY. Any suggestions ? *No*

Any voluntary Centres for Child or Mother Welfare ? *No*
Causes of any excessive Infant Mortality in 1925..... *None*
Supply of Milk to Mothers and Infants. Any action ? *No*
SUGGESTIONS will be welcomed regarding—(a) Maternity and Infant Welfare Schemes.....
(b) Ante-natal Schemes.....

VITAL STATISTICS.

No. of Still Births during 1925..... *not noted*
Deaths during 1925—(1) Gross Deaths, i.e., Total actually registered in the Males..... *286* .. Females..... *68*
District without any correction
(2) No. of uncertified deaths (included above) *None*

MORTUARIES. What accommodation—

(a) for accidents..... *Excellent Mortuary*
(b) for infectious cases other *No*
than at hospital
(c) For other purposes *No* { Any suggestions *No*
made by M.O.H.

SANITARY STAFF.

What is the present Annual Salary of the M.O.H. ? £100 + £35 for attending Rosehill Hospital

Name of Sanitary Inspector.	Annual Salary as Inspector.	Other appointments held.	Salary for such other appointments
Harry Davis	£300	cleansing Superintendent	—
Any Assistants ?	No		
Is Staff sufficient ?	No		
Does M.O.H. receive copies of Memos. and Circulars distributed by Ministry of Health :			

CLINICS Any Suggestions—

- (a) Tuberculosis No
- (b) Venereal Diseases—How advertised and if any difficulty in reaching nearest Newspapers
no difficulty in reaching nearest
- (c) Child Welfare no
- (d) Ante-Natal no
- (e) School no
- (f) Dental no
- (g) Ophthalmic no

ANY REMARKS as to—

- (a) Voluntary Agencies for social betterment
- (b) District Nursing Association
- (c) Any Dispensary Purpose of
- (d) Health Visiting (co-operation with local M.O.H.) Should be closer co-operation
- (e) Tuberculosis, Home Visiting do. do. and medical attendant
- (f) Dental Services
- (g) Midwifery Services
- (h) Propaganda work re Tuberculosis, Child Welfare, or Venereal Diseases Good by County Council

HOUSING—See Table D—but please state No. of Certificates given under Increase of Rent (Restriction) Act, 1920, Sec. 2 (2)

SPECIAL REPORTS AND INVESTIGATIONS ON ANY SUBJECTS.

Smallpox

SUPPLEMENTARY REMARKS as to Sanitary requirements of District, suggestions of M.O.H., and extended notes on any of the foregoing entries.

a maternity ~~home~~^{Home} would be a useful addition to the services of the district.